

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

ROY DAVID HEATH, #217344,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:05-CV-936-F)
J. C. GILES, et al.,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

ORDER

This cause is before the court on a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition for habeas corpus relief filed by Roy David Heath [“Heath”], a state inmate, on September 28, 2005.¹ In this petition, Heath challenges convictions for distribution of marijuana (2 counts) and unlawful possession of marijuana imposed upon him by the Circuit Court of Russell County, Alabama on April 9, 2001. The Clerk is DIRECTED to mail a copy of the petition and this order to the Attorney General of the State of Alabama and cause a copy of the same to be served upon warden J. C. Giles. An answer shall be filed on or before October 24, 2005. In filing their answer, the respondents should comply with the provisions of Rule 5 of the rules governing § 2254 cases in the district courts which requires, in pertinent part, that the answer

¹Although the present petition was stamped “filed” in this court on October 3, 2005, the petitioner certified that he executed the petition on September 28, 2005. The law is well settled that a pro se inmate’s petition is deemed filed the date it is delivered to prison officials for mailing. *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266, 271-272 (1988); *Adams v. United States*, 173 F.3d 1339, 1340-41 (11th Cir. 1999); *Garvey v. Vaughn*, 993 F.2d 776, 780 (11th Cir. 1993). “Absent evidence to the contrary in the form of prison logs or other records, [this court] must assume that [the instant petition] was delivered to prison authorities the day [Heath] signed it . . .” *Washington v. United States*, 243 F.3d 1299, 1301 (11th Cir. 2001). In light of the foregoing and for purposes of proceedings herein, the court considers September 28, 2005 as the date of filing.

. . . indicate what transcripts (of pretrial, trial sentencing, and post-conviction proceedings) are available, when they can be furnished, and also what proceedings have been recorded and not transcribed.

Rule 5 also requires that the respondents attach to their answer such portions of the transcript as they deem relevant. Additionally, the respondents should make specific reference to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) which provides that:

(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of--

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

(2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

The respondents are advised that the answer should contain a procedural history from

which the court can determine the applicability of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). In so doing, the respondents shall provide the court with copies of documents indicating the disposition of the case in the state appellate court, including but not limited to the case action summary maintained by the trial court, all state court appellate decisions, the docket sheet(s) indicating the dates of such decisions, and copies of the briefs filed in the state court. **The respondents are cautioned that if they fail to assert the timeliness issue it may be waived. The respondents shall also inform the court of whether this is the first habeas petition filed by petitioner challenging the conviction which is the basis for the instant petition. Additionally, if the petitioner has a filed previous petition challenging the conviction underlying the present petition, the respondents shall provide the court with the disposition of such petition.** This information is relevant to the disposition of this case as 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A) requires that "[b]efore a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application." **However, the respondents are advised that a prior petition dismissed for failure to exhaust state remedies does not render a subsequent petition successive.**

Section 2254(d)(1) of the AEDPA significantly "modifies the role of federal habeas courts in reviewing petitions filed by state prisoners." *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 403, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1518 (2000). In sum, § 2254(d)(1) places new constraints on the power of

a federal court to grant a state prisoner's application for habeas corpus relief with respect to those claims adjudicated on the merits in state court. Specifically, the statute allows this court to grant a writ of habeas corpus only "if the relevant state-court decision was either (1) 'contrary to ... clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States,' or (2) 'involved an unreasonable application of ... clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.'" (Emphases added.)" *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. at 404-405, 120 S.Ct. at 1519. "Under § 2254(d)(1) and the *Williams* decision, [a federal court] can grant relief only if the state court decision denying relief is 'contrary to' clearly established federal law or is an 'unreasonable application' of federal law." *Brown v. Head*, 272 F.3d 1308, 1313 (11th Cir. 2001). In the vast majority of cases, a federal district court will be faced with the contention that the state court unreasonably applied federal law.

In determining whether the state court's decision is an unreasonable application of the law set out in [applicable] Supreme Court decisions, we need not decide whether we would have reached the same result as the state court if we had been deciding the issue in the first instance. Instead, we decide only whether the state court's decision of the issue is objectively unreasonably. *See Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 411, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1522, 146 L.Ed.2d 389 (2000) ("Under §2254(d)(1)'s 'unreasonable application' clause, then, a federal habeas court may not issue the writ simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or incorrectly. Rather, that application must also be unreasonable."); *Brown v. Head*, 272 F.3d 1308, [1313] (11th Cir. 2001)("It is the objective reasonableness, not the

correctness *per se*, of the state court decision that we are to decide.”).

Wright v. Secretary for the Dept. of Corrections, 278 F.3d 1245, 1256 (11th Cir. 2002).

Additionally, the statute makes it clear that a federal court cannot grant relief with respect to claims adjudicated on the merits by the state courts “unless the adjudication of the claim . . . resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(2).

Thus, if the respondents contend that this court is precluded from granting habeas relief because claims raised by the petitioner have been properly adjudicated by the state courts in accordance with clearly established Supreme Court precedent, the respondents must identify to this court the Supreme Court authority on which the state court relied in adjudicating petitioner’s claims and the decision of the state court on each claim. Moreover, if the petitioner has not raised his federal claims in the state courts and has an available state court remedy wherein he may present such claims, the respondents shall identify the remedy available to petitioner. The court deems such action necessary as the law requires that an application for writ of habeas corpus filed by "a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted unless it appears that the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State . . ." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(1)(b)(1)(A). **In addition, if this court is barred from reviewing a petitioner’s claims due to his failure to properly present any of the federal claims to the state courts,**

the respondents shall identify the defaulted claim(s) and provide a basis for the procedural default.

Where the petitioner alleges ineffective assistance of counsel or insufficiency of the evidence and these claims must be addressed on their merits, the entire trial record must be filed. The entire trial record should also be filed if the respondents assert that a ruling of the trial court is entitled to a presumption of correctness or if they defend on grounds that a particular ruling did not render the trial "fundamentally unfair" or that a particular error is "harmless error." The Magistrate Judge recognizes that the burden of producing the state court record is sometimes unduly onerous. However, it is clear that pursuant to the procedure governing habeas corpus actions, "[t]he obligation to come forward with the state court record is squarely upon the Respondent, not upon the petitioner." *Bundy v. Wainwright*, 808 F.2d 1410, 1415 (11th Cir. 1987).

The parties are advised that no motion for summary judgment, motion to dismiss or any other dispositive motions addressed to the petition may be filed by any party without permission of the court. If any pleading denominated as a motion for summary judgment, motion to dismiss or other dispositive motion is sent to the court, the court shall not file or otherwise treat the pleading as a dispositive motion until and unless further order of the court. **The petitioner is cautioned that all amendments to the petition should be accompanied by a motion to amend and must be filed within ninety (90) days from the**

date of this order.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that the petitioner mail to the lawyer for the respondents a true copy of anything which is sent to the court. Consequently, the petitioner is advised that he must mail to the Attorney General for the State of Alabama a true copy of anything which he sends to the court. Anything sent to the court should specifically state that it has been sent to the Attorney General for the State of Alabama. Failure to comply with the directives of this order may result in delaying resolution of this case. Moreover, the petitioner is specifically **CAUTIONED** that his failure to file pleadings in conformity with the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* and/or the directives contained in this order will result in such pleadings not being accepted for filing. The CLERK is DIRECTED to not accept for filing any pleadings submitted by the petitioner which are not in compliance with either the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* or the directives contained in this order.

Done this 5th day of October, 2005.

/s/Charles S. Coody
CHARLES S. COODY
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE